

THE SEOUL PRESS.

DEATHS FEARED.

October 17.
industry of Great
with a crisis. The
port workers will
itude to-morrow.
ent situation, the
hood spread Mr.
the Railwaymen's
travelling in Czech-

DEADLY FALLS
ANDRITS AT
STOCK.

atch says that on the
Gendarme and two
stocked by a gang of
patrolling the rail-
ity of St. Otchan-
and killed during a
this connection, it
is were apparently
ts involved in the

LEADERS AT
PLACE.

udge Maclaren and
Secretary of the
ion, were received
ajesty the Empress
g. Her Majesty
School leaders very
one of her ladies-in-
or herself and His
ation in learning of
Convention, while
e that the gathering
n Japan people from
the world. Sympathy
the Empress for
Emperor for the
er the fire which
onvention when
of the portraits
delegates was voiced,
that she and the
greatly pleased with
own responded to these
thy and appreciation

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

he newly establish-
lanazono-Machi in town
ess on the 20th inst.

at a party of twenty
at Vladivostock will
a tour to Chosen and
Pyongyang.

at on Monday night
the licensed girls of
Machi, Seoul, and her
mit double suicide,
s into the sea. The
the girl was rescued.
the man, who was
to take this rash

ment of Tuesday
Madame Paul
Mr. Percy Joly,
arty was held on
at the cosy home of
hen the Ladies of the
entertained the foreign
at tea party in honour
s return.

fire broke out at a
ict on the 16th inst.
l the flames spread to
ere a concert was being
eiving. Though the
brigands and police was
ed, the two buildings
eroyed. The loss caused
mated at more than

arts that on Friday last
. when a train from
n was running near the
ndry there a Japanese
on the track and was
rain, being killed on the
and that the girl, 17 years
telephone operator in the
Chinnampo Post Office,
Machi there. She had an
home and was supporting
of her earnings. Her
out to see per day however,
to make both ends meet.
e pessimistic which result

JAPANESE ACTIONS IN CHOSSEN.

VIEW OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

That Japan's rule in Korea, while open
to criticism in many places, is not the sort
that many reports from that country would
indicate, is the opinion of Mr. M. L. Swine-
hart, chairman of the Korea Chapter of the
American Red Cross and a well-known
missionary in Korea, says the Japan Adver-
tiser of Oct. 16. Mr. Swinehart, who has
attended the World Sunday School Con-
vention, will leave Tokyo in the next few
days for a brief stay in Korea, before
returning to the United States to take
active charge of a financial campaign by
the Southern Presbyterian Church.

"I am well acquainted with Admiral
Baron Saito, Governor-General of Korea,"
said Mr. Swinehart yesterday. "Few
people realize that he has accomplished
reforms that, to people who know con-
ditions in the Orient, seemed almost im-
possible a few years ago. With living
conditions as bad as they are and food as
scarce as it is in Korea it may be seen why
there are people, and hundreds of them, to
whom jail is more of a comfort than a
punishment. For this reason flogging has
seemed necessary in Korea for many years.
It was the only method by which crime
could be controlled, according to the
officials, and it was one of the common forms
of punishment. Baron Saito by careful
regulations and what I believe is a sincere
hope that his administration may go down
as one standing for advancing humanity in
government, has reduced this form of
punishment until it is hardly known in
most parts of Korea. I think it is well
that while the scores and scores of
go out of Korea against the government
there, a few of the real
of good, be
told.

DON'T FORGET OLD NATIONAL LIFE.

"The Koreans are, of course, a people
who still remember their old national life,
and, at the same time they are the quickest
people in the world to take up new ideas
new movements throughout the world.
The costume of Korea is entirely unlike
that of Japan, and it is also different from
the garments worn in the western countries.
But only lately I have heard from my
town Kwang-ju, that the women there have
decided to make black shoes and stocking
a part of their regular daily costume.
Asked why they had made this change in
their form of dress they indicated to mis-
sionaries that they desired to be as far
along in the civilization of the world as
any other nation. This shows just how
far they go toward taking for their daily
use the prevailing customs of the day."

Mr. Swinehart was then asked regarding
the stories that have been published in
Japan about the work of American mis-
sionaries in Korea. To the inquiry as to
whether or not the missionaries there were
to blame in revolutionary occurrences he
said.

TOKYO NEWSPAPER IN ERROR.

"An example of the extent to which
missionaries have used their influence to
create disturbances in Korea may be taken
from a newspaper story published in a
Tokyo Japanese daily recently regarding
the activities of Dr. Avison, a missionary
in Severance Hospital, Seoul. The news-
paper said, 'Dr. Avison even went so far
as to give revolutionary Koreans treatment,
when they were injured.' It continued to
make it appear that Dr. Avison, by treat-
ing revolutionary Koreans, was deliberate-
ly using his influence against the Japanese
Government. Now anyone who knows the
duty of a physician in the Severance Hos-
pital in Seoul, knows that Dr. Avison's
business was to give free medical assistance
to all who applied to him there. Thus,
while he was simply carrying out his work
of humanity, an inflammatory newspaper
distorted its report and made it appear
that he was deliberately causing trouble.
That is typical of all the charges against
the missionaries in Korea."

Mr. Swinehart, as chairman of the Red
Cross work in Korea, has had an oppor-
tunity to see much of the growth of feeling
in that land in the last few years. As
treasurer and business manager of the
mission in Korea for nine years he has had
an opportunity to observe the work of
missions in Korea perhaps as well as mis-
sionary who has come to the Orient in
recent year. His work in the United
States will keep him there a number of
months, but he expects to return to Korea
as soon as the Presbyterian Church cam-
paign in the south is completed.

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CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7277) granting a pension to B. P. Fox; and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 10003) to amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1917; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 10041) to renew patent No. 25809, the badge of the United States Daughters of 1912; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 10105) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudge claims which the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 10060) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Gibson, N. Y., a German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10007) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 10108) for the establishment of a nonmilitary experimental development and engineering plant for the Air Service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARLAND: A bill (H. R. 10060) increasing the tax on improved and unimproved land in the District of Columbia, and reducing the tax on improvements on such land; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOLLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 237) authorizing the establishment of a "free port," or "foreign-trade zone," at Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HASTINGS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 235) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10110) for the relief of Shelby Meadell College, of Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10111) for the relief of Davidson County, Tenn., and the city of Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COMBEE: A bill (H. R. 10112) granting an increase of pension to M. Z. Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 10113) granting an increase of pension to James Dushane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 10114) granting a pension to Phillip White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10115) for the relief of Harvey R. Butcher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 10116) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McAdams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10117) for the relief of Mrs. John Humber; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 10118) granting an increase of pension to George B. Yarnum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10119) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Ishorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 10120) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. McKeever; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10121) granting a pension to George J. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10122) granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAYTON: A bill (H. R. 10123) granting a pension to Harry F. Hastings; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 10124) for the relief of Patrick Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 10125) granting an increase of pension to William Wheady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAJES: A bill (H. R. 10126) granting an increase of pension to Emily Anterlook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10127) for the relief of Alvah Clement; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSEY: A bill (H. R. 10128) granting a pension to Lillian S. Dodds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 10129) for the further relief of Hans Peter Gutierrez; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the National Editorial Association, indorsing the principle of zone postage on newspapers and urging Congress to continue the present zone postage law in operation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of First Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Ohio, protesting against the treatment of the Koreans by the Japanese; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany H. B. 3650, granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Boston Council, No. 68, Knights of Columbus, of Boston, Mass., protesting against the cutting of the War Department budget on and after November 1, 1919, the various war-work agencies must cease their work on behalf of our soldiers and sailors, and that such work is to be undertaken by the military authorities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: Petition of the Gillett Grocery Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio, relating to House bill 5123; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BAKER: Resolutions adopted by the Phœnix Chapter of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, of Lincoln, Calif., urging the prohibition of immigration from the oriental countries and submitting a set of propositions to bring about this desired result; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, letter from Hascalls, of San Jose, Calif., requesting that the tax on candy, ice cream, and soft drinks be repealed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter from the Normandy Sea Food Co., of San Diego, Calif., indorsing H. R. 8422, recording of mortgages on vessels; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Thomas P. Cummings, of New York, favoring the passage of House bills 6577 and 6579; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. P. Hennessey, of Irvington, N. J., favoring the passage of House bills 5011, 5012, and 7600, relating to patents; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Foster Millburn Co., of New York, protesting against the passage of House bill 5123; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of United States Customs Inspectors, of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 6577; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. P. O'Connor, secretary Michael Davitt Branch, Friends of Irish Freedom, of New York, N. Y., requesting the Congress of the United States to recognize the Irish republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of R. W. White, chief yeoman, United States Navy, favoring legislation increasing petty officers' pay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of George T. Taylor, of New York, favoring the passage of House bills 4987 and 6588; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Sara L. Rhodes, of New York, favoring the passage of the Sadtler-Towner educational bill; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of the National Editorial Association, urging Congress to continue the present zone postage law in operation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Bernhard Ullmann Co. (Inc.), of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 8078; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 23rd of October, a force of 500 Japanese Infantry, equipped with machine guns and field guns, left Houbden and proceeded to the prefecture east of Houbden. They detrained at Fushun, whence they marched east, and reached the prefectural centre of Hingking on Friday, Oct. 29th.

From there they sent invitations to Koreans in the place and surrounding district, to repair to Hingking for Sunday, the 31st, to keep the Japanese dynastic festival. Among those who responded in good faith to the invitation were nine Roman Christian Church leaders and others, from Hingkingmen. These went as far as Tungshangtai, 25 li east of Hingking, where they were arrested by Japanese soldiers, and incarcerated.

Meanwhile the bulk of the Japanese soldiery remained in Hingking, the Chinese prefect of which district was absent on business at Houbden. The whole place was wired with field telephones, which radiated from the prefectural yamen. The festival on the 31st was celebrated with sports and exercises and a feast, which one member of each Japanese and each Korean family was expected to attend.

On Monday, Nov. 1st, the force left Hingking early in the morning. Later in the day the prisoners left at Tungshangtai were taken some miles to the east, where they were put to death without any pretence of trial. They were killed by sword or bayonet thrust, through neck or breast or abdomen. Those killed included three Korean Church elders and two school-teachers.

The same day one of the Korean churches ^(Chong Ban) in the district was burnt down with everything it contained. Two days later another church near by was smashed to bits. The Japanese soldiers had proposed to burn it, but desisted on the representation of Chinese, who pointed out that fire would endanger the whole village, the population of which is preponderantly Chinese.

The following day, Nov. 4th, another church ^{Chun Tu Ku do} was burnt down. Bibles and hymn-books were sought out and burnt, and also the local Korean pastor's books and note-books. Eight were arrested at the place just mentioned, six of whom were done to death near the next considerable place along the road, in much the same manner as has been described above. Of the six, two were elders of the Korean Church, and one was a school-teacher.

Some of the Korean Christian leaders killed, so far from being implicated in the Korean Independence movement, had notoriously no strong political pre-possessions. The names of the places referred to are known to your correspondent, along with other details of the circumstances described above.

It only remains to add that the deeds were done on what is undoubtedly Chinese territory, in entire disregard of China's sovereignty. It is scarcely necessary to indicate what the feelings of the Chinese are in regard to the matter.